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It looks now as if Mr. Cleveland

would have Congress on his hands this

winter with a vengeance. Almost every

Democratic member is whetting a knife

for him.

As the doctors seem to disagree

in regard to liquor legislation, perhaps the

wisest solution of the question would

be no legislation at all. As matters

stand it is a good subject for a Repub-

lican Legislature to let severely alone.

Armenians residing in this country

are beginning to receive private letters

from relatives and friends confirming

the published statements concerning

Turkish atrocities. Civilized nations

ought to unite in an effort to exact some

reparation from Turkey.

The attempt to read Senator Don

Cameron out of the Republican party

by identifying him with an alleged new

free-silver party will not succeed.

Whoever his views in regard to silver

may be, he is too good a Republican

ever to desert that party.

Secretary Carlisle has written a letter

to a Virginia Democrat, in which he

takes strong ground against free-silver

coinage and declares that in his opinion

it is beyond the power of the United

States to establish and maintain any

permanent ratio between gold and silver

under existing conditions, and that

any attempt to do so would immediately

drive out of circulation the coins of one

or the other metal. He was not always

so sound on the silver question.

The Journal heartily concurs with the

conclusion of Mayor Denny that the

agitation in favor of elevated railroads

is unwise and, for the present at

least unwise. The time may come

when the benefits to be derived from

such a change will outweigh the cost

and the disadvantages, but it is far

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of the country and to address the merchants and financiers of New York on public affairs. This year, for some reason or other, Secretary Carlisle decided to forego the privilege of addressing the country on the ground of pressure of public business, but there is a suspicion that the President may have had something to do with it.

OUR CURRENCY SYSTEM.

There are obvious reasons why it will soon be imperative to reconstruct our currency system. First, it is conceded by all intelligent financiers that the so-called greenbacks should be retired. It is no part of the duty nor a proper function of the government to issue paper currency. The true function of the government is clearly indicated by the Constitution, is to coin money, namely, metallic money, and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coins, and when it goes beyond this it enters a field of illegitimate and dangerous experiment. The outstanding greenbacks are a disturbing factor in national finance, a continual source of danger to the public credit, and a constant encouragement to the advocates of paper inflation.

The national banks have for a long time furnished an almost ideal currency. It is uniform in national character, stable, absolutely secure, and beyond any possibility of depreciation. But experience has shown that it is not elastic, and it is doubtful if any currency system based on a government deposit can be. Besides, the government bonds, on which it is based, are rapidly maturing, and will be retired before they provide new security for the circulation or a new system.

It is claimed that what is known as the Baltimore plan, so called from having been discussed and approved by the recent American Bankers' Association at Baltimore, furnishes a good ground plan for a system that would embody all the advantages of the present one without any of its evils, and possess merits peculiar to itself. It is a modification of the national-bank system, its main features being as follows:

The provision requiring the deposit of bonds and other securities for the issue of notes is to be repealed. All the banks to issue circulating notes up to \$100 per cent of their capital, subject to a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. A new provision is made, too, for "emergency circulation" to the extent of one-quarter of the paid capital, subject to an additional heavy tax.

This tax of one-half of 1 per cent. to be paid to the United States Treasury, out of which he shall defray the expenses of the Controller of the Currency, and the expense of printing notes. The banks to maintain with the treasury a reserve of one-half of 1 per cent. of their average circulation.

The system of redeeming notes to remain unchanged. Create a guarantee fund by each bank depositing 2 per cent. on the first year's circulation and 1 per cent. on each year thereafter, until it reaches 5 per cent. The government to have a prior lien upon the assets of the bank to restore the liabilities of shareholders to the guarantee fund to redeem its circulation.

Circulation can be retired by a bank at any time by depositing lawful money equal to the sum to be withdrawn. The business of the bank being wound up, the United States Treasurer, controller may pay over to the directors of a liquidator the sum of the credit on the redemption fund, if satisfied that provision is made for paying notes and taxes.

This plan, it will be noticed, would do away with government bonds as a basis of circulation and authorize the issue of notes to the amount of 75 per cent. of the paid-in capital of the banks, to be guaranteed by the government, and the government to be secured by a fund raised by taxation and by a first lien on all the assets of the banks. This would make the notes absolutely secure. The circulation would be stable in value, and possess all the merits of government currency, with the additional and very important one of elasticity. The volume of the currency would be sure to expand whenever expansion was needed, because it would be profitable, and when the need and the profit ceased, contraction would follow. It is claimed that such a currency, being strictly under the control of the banks, would be beyond the reach of political attack or agitation. As the whole subject is likely to be confused and muddled before long it is a suitable one for discussion.

SEEKING THE UNCLEAN.

Perhaps the great multitude of the inhabitants of the civilized world who go about their business every day without giving much heed to the sins of their neighbors and possibly too little to their own, are going blindly to everlasting destruction, but the thought will intrude into the unsanctified mind that far more peace and comfort are to be derived along the way from a perpetual hunting out and digging up of iniquities. Reform organizations are said to be everywhere, for if all that is said to be true is still going to and fro in the earth and walking up and down in it. Somebody must resist his encroachments, and hence professional reformers. They are useful beings—a very saving remnant it may be supposed—but the unregenerate souls alluded to cannot fail to feel for them a measure of sympathy. It cannot be assumed that they enjoy their work and unearthing depravity and then attacking it. There is that worthy and admirable body, the W. C. T. U., in America. What a thing for a moment that the gentle ladies composing it experience aught but suffering when they delve into the depths of man's wickedness and drag it to the light? From his delinquencies, such as the tampering with intoxicants and others that cannot be hidden, the public turns away with the instinctive desire not to contemplate human weaknesses so closely. These women not only hold up the wretched victim of drink and drugs to the gaze of all the world, but they point out evil doings which a willingly blind public had overlooked or selfishly ignored. The W. C. T. U. ladies certainly cannot take pleasure in the investigations of social evils and the discovery that many of their fellow creatures are immoral and unclean; they cannot study slaughter-house methods or picture the sufferings of a vivisectioned animal, or the woes of fur-bearing seals without infinite distress of mind. It is true that they have every appearance of actually enjoying the investigations, and their reports seem to have a zest that could only come from satisfaction in the discovery of each new iniquity and an eagerness to set before the public in all its enormity. These reports are often of a character which would cause severe criticism of a family newspaper if they appeared in its columns as original investigations and exposures of evil. All this handling

of unpleasant subjects and subjects tabooed in polite and perhaps self-indulgent society is, of course, disagreeable to the women engaged in it. This being the case, it must be said that they do their work thoroughly. It seems likely that no offense against actual conventional morality escapes the attention of these self-sacrificing ladies. In fact, their disclosures show the existence of a much greater variety of offenses than the ordinary short-sighted man, with a fairly good opinion of his fellow creatures, had ever dreamed of. And unless they are sure that the exposure of sin in all its ramifications is in the nature of a remedy, it seems half a pity that they should have directed their energies to bringing it to light. Unless they can do this, too, it would seem better to have kept to their original work of fighting the liquor evil than to attempt to cover the sins of the world and scatter their forces to little purpose.

WHAT THE PLATFORM SAYS.

The platform adopted by the Republican State convention, which met on the 25th of April last, contained the following:

We condemn the reckless and extravagant administration of the financial affairs of this State, whereby the people are subjected to unjust and unnecessary burdens of taxes, the mortgaging of the State, and an increased rate of taxation, and by a method of taxation to be supported by the taxpayers of the State. We believe that the benevolent, educational and correctional institutions of this State should be placed under nonpartisan control.

We condemn the policy steadily pursued by the Democratic Legislatures of Indiana in so gerrymandering the State to the injury of the Republican party and the views in the State Legislature and national Congress, thus imperiling the foundations of our institutions.

This is the present platform of the party in this State and the one on which every Republican member of the Legislature was elected. It constitutes the basis of a compact between them and the people, by which, in consideration of having been chosen to represent the people, they are bound to do certain things. The passages quoted are clearly stated, but they imply even more than they express. In a general sense they commit the Republican party to an earnest effort to reform whatever the Democratic party has done amiss and to improve upon whatever it has done well. Specifically they commit the party to a reduction of taxes, the abolition of all unnecessary offices and to severe retrenchment in every direction. They commit the party unequivocally to a change by which all the State institutions shall be placed under the control of non-partisan, or, to use a better term, bi-partisan boards, and to a fair and honest apportionment.

The Journal does not assume that any Republican member-elect of the Legislature has forgotten these declarations of the platform, or still less that any one has any intention of violating their letter or spirit, but it can do no harm to remind the members of the nature of the obligations that exist between them and the people.

KOLB'S PROCLAMATION.

No one knows, except those who counted the ballots, whether Oates, Democrat, or Kolb, Jeffersonian, received the larger number of votes deposited for Governor in Alabama last August. As a matter of fact, the ballots deposited by the voters have had nothing whatever to do with the result of the voting in that State for nearly twenty years. The election officials have been selected to count in the Democratic counties, and they have frequently been so zealous in the discharge of their duty that they have made the Democratic majority so large as to expose the knavery of the system. Mr. Kolb proclaims that he was elected last August, though the Democratic counters declared for an unbroken Democratic line of succession by counting in Mr. Oates. Mr. Kolb asks his friends to go up to the State capital and with him demand the office of Governor. If he and his friends imagine that his demand will receive the least notice, they monopolize that opinion. Mr. Kolb will not be Governor.

And here the Journal may say that it has very little sympathy for Mr. Kolb and less faith in his recent professions of devotion to honest elections. For a dozen years he and his associates labored to nullify constitutional elections in Alabama. While he was yet a Democratic State officer, the most notorious violations of every principle of fair suffrage were perpetrated, and if he did not participate with those who conspired to bring about the death of the franchise and held the garments of those who committed the crime. Moreover, if Mr. Kolb had been accorded the Governorship four years ago, when he demanded it of the Democratic party, he would not now pose as the eleventh-hour champion of fair elections.

Some day every State which has stricken down suffrage will be punished for that monstrous crime. Now South Carolina, the most notorious of the States which have established minority rule by blood and crime, is receiving a terrible retribution and humiliation in the ascendancy of Tillmanism. Alabama's punishment will come, and perhaps Kolb may be made the instrument to administer it, but he will not be until, like Tillman in South Carolina, he has seized the machinery and counted himself in.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania gives strong approval, in his annual report, to the new law providing for free text books. He regards it as the most important step of educational progress in twenty-five years, and says one of the immediate effects was a large increase in the attendance. Indiana should have such a law.

One would hardly think of connecting the profession of nursing with the tariff, yet a trained woman nurse writes that the hard times caused by the tariff agitation have caused a great difference in their earnings. She argues very reasonably that a trained nurse is in most instances a luxury, and that a person who is in need of nursing will not incur the expense of a trained nurse so long as the income of the family is reduced or limited, but will depend upon the attention of some other member of the family. The writer continues:

When one considers the evil effects of a free-trade tariff it is not only to think of the loss of a certain amount of money, but of the fact that he shuts his eyes to the fact that he is shutting out the business of the manufacturer, but is reducing the wages of the employee, and thereby compelling him to endure the privations and hardships which poverty alone can bring. For how dependent upon the wages of the wage earner and who furnish the supply for his needs, they are not brought

into the question. So it is to-day with the tariff. The tariff is not about us on all sides in heretofore protected industries, we can look still deeper and see hundreds of unemployed men and women who are named "unprotected," and whose only hope is in the prosperity that a protective tariff insures.

This exposes a common free-trade fallacy that protection only benefits those engaged in protected industries. The independence of society is such that what hurts one class hurts all.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Very Moving.
"The Plunkville Bugle," said Mr. Barnes Turner, "said that my 'Hamlet' was the most moving affair that ever struck the town."

"So I understand," said Miss Footlites, "but that you left the town on the dead run."

A Test.
"Got your Thanksgiving turkey yet, Uncle Moses?"

"I know what day it is one to be got," replied the old man. "But I is gwine out to try and get a possum. Ef de good Lawd he send dat 'possum my way, I'll know dat it ain't right for me to bab turkey."

A Hitch Somewhere.
"My Danny is a great whistler," said Mrs. Grogan.

"He is 'thot,'" assented Mrs. Hogan. "For dyo think? 'Th' mon that he has been workin' for has give him a two years' vacation to go to whistlin' school. But there is somethin' wrong about it, sure, for divil a cith has he put up for the expences."

A Martyr.
"What is this I hear?" said the Boss Anarchist; "what is this I hear, Brother Schwartzbrod, about you refusing a glass of beer yesterday?"

"It is true," said the accused. "A low growl of rage and cries of 'traitor' were heard from the square mile against me in Chicago. In view of these facts, the movement for Greater New York is not unreasonable. Greater London has an area of 890 square miles, while Greater New York would only have an area of 100 square miles. The population of Greater New York is not unreasonable, not greater, but more dense, than that of the present city of London. The population and area of Chicago compared with that of New York make the former seem like a struggling town. There are no other cities in the country besides New York that surpass Chicago in density of population."

The proposed reorganization of the navy which will probably pass the next session of Congress, will do away with the Marine Corps. That is to say, no more enlistments are to be made, and as about 25 per cent. of the men in that branch of the service desert every year, there will be no more recruits. The men who are left at the end of four or five years, probably it is just as well that it should be abolished. Its original theory was that marines were required on board of vessels to keep the sailors in order and discipline. The marines, however, in their duties have become so perfunctory that they can easily be dispensed with. It will be said, however, to part with their gorgeous uniforms and with the music of the marine band.

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal, commenting on the recent murder and suicide in that city, growing out of a corrupt agreement in politics, says:

Very few of those to whom the really "fat" officials of the city have been so kind as to give them a job, and when they went in, and many retired ruined in fortune and in habits, and unfitted for the struggle of life. Belies of the time and habits of dissipation, of speculation, of the love of money, and of the love of power, the free use of money in elections, all help to waste a large income and to deplete the treasury of the city.

A great many ex-officials can testify to the truth of this, and it would be well if all persons just entering on an office-holding career would lay it to heart.

Chicago physicians who have been investigating the cause of the gradual decline of their business, or, at least, their incomes, are disposed to attribute it partly to the increase of the population, and partly to the increase in the provision for free medical practice. It is estimated that the various institutions where free medical attendance is afforded treat, in the aggregate 100,000 persons annually, a majority of whom are able to pay at least modest fees. The result is that the income of the physician is just as good. If this large increase in free treatments is discouraging to individual physicians it is creditable to the profession.

One of the results of the Napoleonic revival in literature in New York city is a "Napoleonic text" given by fashionable ladies. The decorations were of first empire effect, and the ladies in attendance wore the gowns of the period. Belies of the time and of Napoleonic association were exhibited, and visitors professed to be greatly entertained. At least it gave them something to think about, and perhaps taught them incidentally some facts in history—for instance, who Napoleon was and what he did.

The operations of "Goose" Eden and his fellow-buzzards as a natural outgrowth of the corruption that has prevailed under the present County Commissioners' regime. Judge Stubbs owes it to the community to break up that nest of rascals. Their practices are as insulting to him as they are subversive of good morals.

A clerical critic of newspapers complains that "it is business for a paper to publish a column of a \$100,000 advertisement, and only six lines to a gift of charity." But may it not be that the papers remember that "charity vaunteth not itself" and so respect its scruples?

Australia, which has set the pace on several political and social reforms, has also invented a new word—stateswoman. Of course it is only a question of time when the word will become Americanized, to denote our female shapers of national destiny.

A New York paper announces that the publishers of a certain magazine have secured a new novel from Crockett, "for which they paid an astonishing price." But why not mention the price, so that the public can be astonished, too?

A writer in an exchange discourses learnedly on the "Women of Ushant." It is all in the nature of information, the world at large being better acquainted with the women of "you shall."

The accidental presence at the same time of ex-President Harrison and Governor McKinley in Cleveland, on Monday, gave the special correspondents of that city a fine

theme for imaginative comment. General Harrison went to make an argument in the United States Court, and Governor McKinley was there on private business. No politics.

THE INDIANA PRESS.

The people of Indiana will expect of the new Republican Legislature some distinct reform measures and no jobs.—Crawfordsville Journal.

While expecting the passage of a re-portionment bill at the next session of the Indiana Legislature the people are unutterably opposed to the fact that it is not fair to Democrats and Republicans alike. The Republican party wants no advantage for its candidates. It wants them to stand before the voters on their merit as Republicans.—Seymour Republican.

The Democratic organs are indisposed to take Hon. Jim Watson seriously even in his brilliant canvass and overwhelming defeat of the Honorable and Ancient Bill Holman, who made the same mistake during the campaign of 1892. The organs are now making. The great objector thought that the nomination of Watson was a joke and continued to say that such a man was voters gave a serious turn to his thoughts.—Indianapolis News.

Party loyalty is an excellent virtue, but party devotion to the best interests of the State is of far more importance. There are evils in the conduct of our State government that call for immediate attention, and the principal one relating to our benevolent and charitable institutions is no advantage to a political party to have control of those institutions. The further they are moved from politics the better it will be, not only for the party, but for the tax-payers. The young men who are now in the State are the State.—Marion Chronicle.

The explosion which so completely wrecked the power house at Elwood, causing the life of a young man and costing a loss of property amounting to thousands of dollars, will prove a valuable argument in behalf of the stationary engineers who will ask the Legislature for a law requiring an examination and licensing of such persons. The young men who are now in the State are the State.—Marion Chronicle.

NOTES FROM THE HORSE SHOW.

Showing that It Was Not a Horse but a Dressmaker's Show.

Culled from New York Papers.
Consuela is not a bad name for the youthful creature who looks like a thoroughbred filly and sits sedately by her mother's side every afternoon and evening since the show began in the city. The girl is a native of New York, in fact, and is a member of the society, although properly speaking she has not yet been introduced.

The men managers ought to, and doubtless do, appreciate the feminine element on these occasions at its true worth. It has a tremendous influence in the show, and another, in her hearing: "Nup! Can't afford it. Tickets too high. Don't care much for horses anyway. If I had a dog, I'd get a 'Horse'." "Horses" sniffed her friend. "Nup! do it. It's the women's clothes I want to see, and I'm taking a month's car fare to get 'em in."

I always look to the horse show to reveal some indication of the coming season, whether it will be gay or quiet, but I must confess that this year's puzzles me. I cannot make out, entirely to my own satisfaction, where the elements of extraordinary gaiety exist. There are no few rich notable trying to get in; there are only two notable, the one a banker, the other a lawyer. The banks it was said, would give the gold necessary to make the first payment of 20 per cent. on the acceptance of the bonds. The banks it was said, would give the gold necessary to make the first payment of 20 per cent. on the acceptance of the bonds.

The public interest centers in the ladies. It would be in affection not to recognize that they are largely the horse show. Why, then, should they be more averse to wearing numbers than the men who appreciate the distinction of carrying into the arena large black figures strapped on their backs and arms? So important is the social aspect of the horse show that it does not seem to be foreseen that the time the box owners will make their entries of fair work on for the different days as they now do for the horse show. The horse show is a present can be at the moment choked by the entrance of the horse show. The horse show is a present can be at the moment choked by the entrance of the horse show.</